

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 13

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NO. 424.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
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in advance.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 33 March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00

The amount of capital stock paid up is 60,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$9,327 42

Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule annexed \$42,500 00

Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on undoubted personal security, eight per cent. interest \$2,229 68

Stock bonds secured by personal security, subject to call of Board of Directors on 60 days notice \$40,000 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest \$110,001 95

Premium and other notes, bearing six per cent. interest \$21,151 12

Amounts due from agents and to agents of companies recently issued and not yet paid \$9,685 64

Notes for deferred premiums due within 60 days, bearing ten per cent. interest \$59 74

Real estate, furniture, iron safe, etc. \$49 45

Revenue stamps \$45 95

Total \$231,471 96

LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks and other creditors none.

2d. Losses adjusted and not due none.

3d. " " " " none.

4th. Losses unadjusted none.

5th. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof—1 policy, \$4,000; 1 policy, \$3,000; 1 policy, \$2,000; 1 policy, \$1,000; 1 policy, \$500; 1 policy, \$250; 1 policy, \$125; 1 policy, \$62 50 \$7,000

6th. All other claims against the Company—no other claims or liabilities except the liabilities on policies in force as follows, viz: 330 policies in force insuring in the aggregate 2,162,900 00

"Both regulated by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful encounter. The other of \$3,000, because of the party having died with delirium tremens. Both cases waiting judicial decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Samuel Willis, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereof of invested in real estate is upon undoubted property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

SAMUEL WILLIS, President.

W. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 16th day of May, 1864. (L. S.)

S. PERIT RAWLE, Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

I, the undersigned, Notary Public in and for the aforesaid county and city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, do hereby certify that S. Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the jurat of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and that I am well acquainted with the signature of said S. Perit Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. EBERDINE, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.,

FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this day and year above written.

ED. KEESON, Assistant Auditor (No. 53, Original).

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT O. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Kentucky, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, said Albert O. Hodges, as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license is revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and day and year above written.

ED. KEESON, Assistant Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by A. G. HODGES, Agent

Frankfort Ky., June 3, 1864—tw—823.

MISCELLANY.

The Birth of Green Erin the "Gem of the Say."

[The following beautiful poetical scrap has lain in our portfolio, for years, and has just attracted our attention, through a chance rummage of old papers. Many years have passed since it was first published, at which time it was more extensively copied than anything of the kind has ever been. It was written by a young Irishman named O'Neil, at one time connected with the New York press.—Civ. Times.]

With all conceit, I'd turn you att'ntion,
To what I would minish av Erin to green,
And without hisitayshin,
I'd show how that nayshin,
Became av greayshin, the glim an the Queer

It happened wan mornin',
Without any warnin',
That Vanyus was horn in the beoutifulest
An' he the same token,
An' he shure 'twas provokin',
His pinions wor sookin', an' would'nt give play.

So Niptune, who ka-w-her,
Began to pursue her,
In order to woo her, the wicked old Jew!
An' he very high caught her,
Atop av the waller,
Groat Jupiter's daughter, who erie 't 'Paw'nd!

But Jove, the great jayntius,
Looked down an' saw Vanyus,
An' Niptune so hayntius, purshun' her wild,
So he roared out in thunder,
He'd tear him asunder,
An' shure 'twas no wendur, for tasin' his child.

So a sather that wor dyin',
Around him espyin',
He sared without signin' an' luried it below,
Where it tumbled like winkin',
An' Niptune, while sinkin',
An' gave him, I'm thinkin'—a brock av a brock!

An' that sather was dry land,
Both low land and high land,
And torme a swate island, the land av me birth!
Thus plain is the story,
As sint down from glory,
That Erin so hoary 'a Heaven on earth.

Thin Vanyus jumped wately,
On Erin so stately;
But tanyed sein lately so bothered an' prised,
Which her mach did bewilder;
But before it quite killed her,
Her lather distilled her a drop av the blisht!

An' that glass so victorius,
It made her feel glorious,
A thrife uproarious I fear I might prove,
Hince how can yeas blame us,
That Erin's so famous
For beauty, an' murther, an' whisky, an' love!

Touching and Instructive Incident.

I desire now to narrate to you a circumstance which happened in the family of a friend and correspondent of mine in the city of Boston, some ten years ago, the history of which will commend itself to the heart of every father and mother who has any sympathy with, or affection for, their children. That it is entirely true, you may be well assured. I was convinced of this when I opened the letter from L. H. E., which announced it, and in the detail of the event which was subsequently furnished me.

A few weeks before he wrote he had buried his eldest son, a fine, manly little fellow, of some eight years of age, who had never, he said, known a day's illness until that which finally removed him hence to be here no more. His death occurred under circumstances peculiarly painful to his parents. A younger brother, a delicate, sickly child from his birth, the next in age to him, had been down for nearly a month with an epidemic fever. In consequence of the nature of the disease, every precaution to guard the other members of the family against it. But of this one, the father's eldest, he said he had little to fear, so rugged was he and so generally healthy. Still, however, he kept a vigilant eye upon him, and especially forbade his going into the pools and docks near his school, which it was his custom sometimes to visit; for he was but a boy, and "boys will be boys," and we ought more frequently to think that it is their nature to be. Of all unnatural things, a reproach almost to childish frankness and innocence, have I seen a "boy-man" But to the story.

One evening this unhappy father came home, wearied with a long day's hard labor, and vexed at some little disappointments which had soured his naturally kind disposition, and rendered him peculiarly susceptible to the smallest annoyance. While he was sitting by the fire, in this unhappy mood of mind, his wife entered the apartment, and said:

"Heary has just come in and he is a perfect fright! He is covered from head to foot with cock-mud, and is as wet as a drowned rat!"

"Where is he?" asked the father sternly.

"He is shivering over the kitchen fire. He was afraid to come up here when the girl told him you had come home."

"Tell Jane to tell him to come here this instant!" was the brief reply to this information.

Presently the poor boy entered half-pelished with fright and cold. His father glanced at his pale plight, reproached him bitterly with his disobedience, spoke of the punishment which awaited him in the morning as a penalty for his offense and in a harsh voice, concluded with:

"Now, sir, go to your bed!"

"But, father," said the little fellow, "I want to tell you—"

"Not a word, sir, go to bed!"

"Only wanted to say, father, that—"

"I think, my dear, you ought at least to have heard what Henry had to say. My heart ached for him when he turned away, with his eyes full of tears. Henry is a good boy, after all, if he does sometimes do wrong. He is a tender-hearted, affectionate boy. He always was."

And therewithal the water stood in the eyes of that forgiving mother, even as it stood in the eyes of Mercy, in "the house of the Interpreter," as recorded by Bunyan.

After tea, the evening paper was taken up, but there was no news and nothing of interest for that father in the journal of that evening. He sat for some time in an evidently painful reverie, and then rose and repaired to his bed-chamber. As he passed the bedroom where his little boy slept, he thought he would look in upon him before retiring to rest. He crept to his low cot and bent over him. A big tear had stolen down the boy's cheek and rested upon it, but he was sleeping calmly and sweetly. The father deeply regretted his harshness as he gazed upon his son: he felt also the "sense of duty," yet in the night, talking the matter over with the lad's mother, he resolved and promised, instead of punishing, as he had threatened, to make amends to the boy's aggrieved spirit in the morning, for the manner in which he had repelled all explanation of his offense.

But that morning never came to the poor child in health. He awoke the next morning with a raging fever on his brain, and wild with delirium. In forty-eight hours he was in his shroud. He knew neither his father nor his mother when they were first called to his bedside, nor at any moment afterward. Waiting—watching for one token of recognition hour after hour, in speechless agony, did that unhappy father bend over the couch of his lying son. Once, indeed, he thought he saw a faint smile of recognition light up his dying eye, and he leaned eagerly forward—for he would have given worlds to have whispered one kind word in his ear, and have been answered, but that gleam of apparent intelligence passed quickly away, and he was succeeded by the cold, unmeaning glare, and the will tossing of the fevered limbs, which lasted until death came to his relief.

Two days afterward the undertaker came with the little coffin, and his son, a playmate of the deceased boy, bringing the low stools on which it was to stand in the entry hall.

"I was with Henry," said the lad, "when he got into the water. We were playing down at the Long Wharf, Henry, and Frank Mumford, and I, and the tide was out very low; and there was a beam run out from the wharf, and Charles got out on it to get a fish-line and hook that hung over where the water was deep; and the first thing we saw, he had slipped off and was struggling in the water! Henry threw off his cap and jumped clear from the wharf into the water, and after a great deal of hard work, got Charles out; and they waded up through the mud to where the wharf was not so wet and slippery; and then I helped them to climb up the side. Charles told Henry not to say anything about it, for, if he did, his father would never let him go near the water again. Henry was very sorry; and, all the way home, he kept saying:

"What will father say when he sees me to-night? I wish we had not gone to the wharf!"

"Dear, brave boy!" exclaimed the bereaved father; "and this was the explanation which I so cruelly refused to hear!" And hot and bitter tears rolled down his cheeks.

Yes! that stern father now learned, and for the first time, that what he had treated with unwonted severity as a fault, was but the impulse of a generous nature, which, forgetting himself and hazarding life for another. It was but the quick prompting of that manly spirit which he himself had always endeavored to graft upon his susceptible mind, and which, young as he was, had already manifested itself on more than one occasion.

Let me close this story in the very words of that father, and let the lesson sink deep into the heart of every parent who shall peruse this sketch:

"Everything that I now see, that ever belonged to him, reminds me of my lost boy. Yesterday, I found some rude pencil-sketches which it was his delight to make for the amusement of his younger brother. To-day, in rummaging an old closet, I came across his boots still covered with dock-mud, as when he last wore them. (You may think it strange, but that which is usually so unsightly an object, is now 'most precious to me.') And every morning and evening, I pass the ground where my son's voice rang the merriest among his playmates.

"All these things speak to me vividly of his active life; but I can not—though I have often tried—I can not recall any other expression of the dear boy's face than that mute, mournful one with which he turned from me on the night I so harshly repulsed him. . . . Then my heart bleeds afresh!"

"Oh, how earnest should we all be that in our daily conduct toward those little beings sent us by a kind Providence, we are not laying up for ourselves the sources of many a future bitter tear. How cautious that, neither by inconsiderate nor cruel word or look, we unjustly grieve their generous feeling! And how guardedly ought we to weigh every action against its motive, lest, in a moment of excitement, we be led to mete out to the venial errors of the heart the punishment due only to willful crime!"

"Alas! perhaps few parents suspect how often the fierce rebuke, the sudden blow, is answered in their children by the least, not of passion, but of physical or mental pain, but of a loving, yet grieved or outraged nature!"

I will add no word to reflections so true—no correlative incident to an experience so touching.—T. Gaylord Clarke

Anecdote of the Emperor Alexander.

The Emperor was accustomed to travel with the utmost rapidity. On a certain occasion his Majesty, fatigued by having remained a long time in his carriage, alighted, and unaccompanied by any of his suite, pursued his way on foot through a village that lay before him. The Emperor of all the Russias was attired in his usual traveling costume—a military great coat without any

particular mark of distinction. Desirous of obtaining some information respecting the road he was pursuing, he accosted a military looking personage who stood smoking a cigar at the door of a house. To each of the Emperor's questions the stranger replied in the most uncourteous manner; and by way of terminating the ungracious parley—

"Allow me to ask," said Alexander, "what may be your military rank?"

"Guess."

"Perhaps, sir, you may be a lieutenant?"

"Higher, if you please."

"Captain?"

"Another step."

"Major?"

"Go on, go on."

"Lieutenant colonel, I presume?"

"You have hit it at last, though not without effort."

These words were pronounced in a tone of arrogance, and the several answers in the preceding dialogue was accompanied by a cloud of smoke puffed full in the Emperor's face.

"Now comes my turn, good Mr. Traveler," said the officer. "Pray what may be your military rank?"

"Guess."

"Well, then, at the first glance, I should say—"

"Captain?"

"Higher, if you please."

"Major?"

"Go on, if you please."

"Lieutenant Colonel?"

"Pray go on."

"Colonel?"

"The officer upon this threw away the stump of his cigar."

"Major General?"

"Another step, if you please." The officer now stood immovable at "attention."

"Your excellency is then Lieutenant General."

"You are not quite up to the mark."

"In that case I have the honor to address myself to his Serene Highness, the Field Marshal."

"Do me the favor, Lieutenant Colonel, to make another effort."

"Ah, sire!" cried the officer with emotion, "will your Majesty deign to pardon me? But could I imagine that the Emperor—"

"I am not offended, and to prove it, if you have a favor to ask I will grant it with pleasure."

What is the difference between a summer dress in winter and an extra tooth? One is too thin, the other toooth.

Kossuth has three nephews who are officers in the armies of the United States.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that HARRISON BARNES, who stands indicted in the Pendleton Circuit Court, for the murder of Joseph Bishop, did make his escape from Pendleton county jail, on the 29th of June, 1864, and is now a fugitive from justice and going at large.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. McKINNEY, on or about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Gritton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large. Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEO. W. McKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jailor of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 29, 1864—wktw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN SPENCER did, on the 1st day of 1864, murder in Scott county, David C. Carrington, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John Spencer, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that WILLIAM ROSS, who stands indicted in the Gallatin Circuit Court, for the murder of Wm. H. Kelley, on the 6th July, 1859, who has made his escape from the Gallatin county jail, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, (\$200,) for the apprehension of the said William Ross, and his delivery to the Jailor of Gallatin county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of March, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
March 21, 1864—wktw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, at the October term, 1861, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against HARRISON BARNES, for the murder of Joseph Bishop; said Barnes is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Harrison Barnes, and his delivery to the Jailor of Pendleton county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, at the April term, 1863, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against B. F. CUMMINGS, for the murder of Enoch K. Mullins; said Cummings is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said B. F. Cummings, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county within one year from the date hereof:

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky.
Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding.—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding.—Headquarters, in the field.

SECOND DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding.—Headquarters, Munfordville, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.
J. M. Withrow, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
J. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.
John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
F. A. Winkler, Clerk, Frankfort.
D. B. Waggoner, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.
John W. Brewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.
Elwood Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.
Henry B. Cammack, Clerk, Frankfort.
Henry Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wince Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.
James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Masoa P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.
Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Ben Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.
J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.
David R. Haggard, Frankfort.
Wm. T. Sam

SPEECH

Hon. John W. Finnell,
Of Kentucky.*Delivered at the Union Meeting in Covington, on Monday Evening, Jan. 16. Favoring the Abolition of Slavery in the United States, and Especially in the State of Kentucky, by Constitutional Amendment.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—With what earnest interest does the storm-tossed mariner watch the first gleam of light in the distant horizon, when day after day the raging billows of the angry ocean have threatened his good ship's destruction! How like the feelings of that anxious mariner, were those which filled our breasts, as we watched our brave helmsman—the gallant and dauntless Sherman—as he piloted our Union craft toward the haven at Savannah, and what a thrill of joy was there in every loyal heart in all the land, when the first gleam of light was seen, as it flashed from his bright and unsullied blade, as he waved it above the ramparts of that city! It was the sign of victory—victory that presages peace.

Were other evidences wanting, this latest campaign of Sherman stamps him as the first military man of the age. All honor to the intrepid soldier and his conquering army.

Nor can we fail to render all honor to that sturdy and unconquerable soldier, General Thomas. The rebel horde under Hood were looking with longing eyes toward the rich fields and well-filled granaries of Kentucky. The conquest of Kentucky was promised as the sure reward of the capture of Nashville. "Victory on the Cumberland secures to you a safe and easy road to the Ohio." Such was the language of the rebel General to his army. But victory on the Cumberland had first to be won! Instead of victory there came defeat, crushing, overwhelming defeat. And now the broken, shattered, discomfited and ruined army of the rebel invader, attests the skill and courage of the brave leader, Thomas, and his gallant army! Thence comes another gleam of light! For the first time since the beginning of the rebellion, the God grant continued victories to our armies, until a restoration of peace shall be assured in the restoration of the power of the Federal Government throughout the length and breadth of the land!

But, fellow-citizens, my friend (General Smith) has said that new issues, or rather a new issue must be presented to the people of Kentucky—to the Union men of Kentucky—the slavery question! That is true—and it becomes us to meet that issue like men. I was born in Kentucky, a slave State. I now am, and have been all my life, a slaveholder. To me, custom has made the relation familiar. I see nothing wrong about it. While I have never been a pro-slavery man, I have always been inclined to oppose the agitation of the question, because I could see no good that could come out of its agitation! All my prejudices, indeed all my sympathy, were with the institution of slavery—and while I was not at any time wedded to it, I was at all times ready to resist the efforts to overthrow it by violence, and without warrant of law. I have ever been an anti-Abolitionist, and should not have failed to unite in resisting any effort on their part to interpose between the master and the slave. Slavery, as against the efforts of political Abolitionists, was safe under the old Government. But, my fellow-citizens, the South, the slave-holding, slavery-loving South, in the mud and wicked effort to overthrow the Government, that thereby slavery might be extended and perpetuated, this day reaps as the proper, just and legitimate fruit of their wickedness, the certain overthrow of slavery! Whether we would have it so or not, that fact is as fixed and unalterable as the decrees of fate. Were the war to end to-morrow, slavery is dead—dead, and there is no power on earth to resurrect it. If blame shall attach to any one because of the death of slavery, it cannot be laid at your door or mine. It was slain in the house of its peculiar friends. The first gun fired by traitor hands at the glorious emblem of our nationality as it floated over Sumpter, was the death-knell of slavery!

In view of these truths, what is the duty of Kentucky? Standing as she does fully acquitted of all participation in the death of slavery; wronged, insulted, outraged, and contained by those most anxious that slavery should live, her soil invaded, her authority derided and set at defiance, she was driven to war—a war in which she, in the nature of things, as a forerunner, inevitable necessity, must lose all that was valuable of her slave property, and retain all that was burdensome—what, I ask, fellow-citizens, is not only her duty but her interest in this hour?

Her duty is plain—let her at once and forever cut herself loose from all association with slavery and become free. Her interest—that is too plain to require elucidation. Were we disposed longer to struggle to maintain the institution of slavery in Kentucky it is worse than idle to do so. Already so large a number of the able-bodied, or producing force, of the slave population, have been freed, that the agricultural portions of the State have not labor enough left to raise products in sufficient quantities to feed the white and black non-producing population. Many farmers and planters are left without black producing labor at all. Farms and plantations—great numbers of them, in the interior of the State, must go uncultivated, because of the want of labor. Such labor cannot be had so long as we are a slave State. The experience of all the past proves this to be true. And mark you, my friends, this is no longer with us a question as to which form of labor—free or slave—we will select. It is a matter of dire necessity that we shall rely upon free labor, and the chief question for our consideration now is, what is the surest and speediest mode by which that labor can be obtained. Obtained somehow or other it must be, or our fair fields and rich valleys must go uncultivated, the prices of all produce must be enormous, we are enhanced to us, and all prosperity must depart from our people. Let us invite free labor, by blotting out the stain which the institution of slavery has at all times, and everywhere within its influence, cast upon labor! One of the most baneful influences of slavery has ever been, that it degrades labor. In slave States the white man is encouraged in habits of idleness; he feels, and his acts declare, that labor is degrading, fit only for the black and servile. In the free States it is idleness alone, that is degrading. The idler there is the slave—the laborer, the freeman. Let us invite the mechanic, the artisan, and the sturdy yeoman, to come and

build up our towns and cities, and bring forth the abundant harvests our rich lands always yield to well-directed labor, and to assure the acceptance of the invitation, let us in advance, "mark the laborer as the true man."

Kentucky, the first child born of the Federal Union, is already behind most, if not all her younger sisters in the Valley of the Ohio, and the North-west. Kentucky was settled several years before Ohio or Indiana, and many years before Illinois. She is behind none of them in the richness of her soil. Her mineral wealth is unbounded, and her climate salubrious and delightful beyond comparison with either. She began the march to empire in advance of Ohio, yet, in the briefspace of twenty years, Ohio overtook and passed her, and, in the sixty years added to that period, she has so far outstripped her as to count her thousands to Kentucky's hundreds. The advantages, geographical and physical, have all the time been equal, yet the march of Ohio has been onward and onward, while Kentucky has traveled at a snail's pace, until she is more than distanced in the race. Illinois comes into the field years after Kentucky is full grown, yet already the young giant, with muscles unmaneuvered, overleaps all obstacles, and is far, far in advance of us in the race to prosperity and greatness. What has occasioned the difference? As to all the original elements of grandeur, wealth and power, Kentucky was and is unsurpassed. There is but one explanation—one cause commensurate with the effect produced.

The time is at hand, fellow-citizens, when Kentucky may look at these things calmly and dispassionately. Slavery propagandists have invaded our State, made us upon our people, laid waste our lands, burned our houses, pillaged our towns, and have filled more than thirty thousand graves with the bravest and best of Kentucky's sons—sacrificed in defence of the Union, against the assaults of those whose purpose it was to build upon the ruins of that Union a splendid slave oligarchy in the South! At the outset, Kentucky implored them to desist—she besought them to have peace; they scorned and scoffed at her, and when Kentucky, upon the deliberate action of her people, declared her purpose to stand with the Government, then was it that the leaders of the movement in the South marched their armies into the State, and insultingly declared: "The soil of Kentucky is essential to the symmetry of the South, and we will have it, at whatever cost of blood and treasure. She must belong to us, that she may be used as a wall between the cotton States and the Yankee hordes of the North." Thank God! the prompt action of our sister States across the Ohio River spoiled the "symmetry of the South," and pulled down, never to be built up again, I trust, that "wall between the South and the Yankee hordes of the North." Our brave soldiers pulled down that wall; it only remains for us, my fellow citizens, at once and promptly to cast the material into the sea. Let us to the work!

Fort Fisher.

The following report of the capture of Fort Fisher comes by telegraph, from Secretary Stanton:

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 17, 10 P. M.
To the President:

The rebel flag of Fort Fisher was delivered to me on board the steamer Paulding, off that place, yesterday morning (16th). (Signed) FERRY, Major-General.

An acknowledgment of that gallant achievement was given in your name to Admiral Porter and General Terry, from whom the particulars were obtained.

The troops arrived off Fort Fisher on Thursday night and on Friday they all landed under cover of the heavy guns of the squadron. A reconnaissance was made by General Terry on Saturday, and a strong defensive line against any of the enemy's forces coming from Wilmington was established, and held by 5,000 men, chiefly colored troops, and an assault was determined on. The assault was made on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.

The sea-front of the fort had been greatly damaged and broken by a continuous fire of the fleet for three days, and the front was assaulted at the hour mentioned by a column of seamen and marines one thousand eight hundred strong, under command of Captain Breese. They reached the parapet, but, after a short conflict, this column was checked and driven back in disorder, and was afterwards placed on the defensive, the line taking the place of the brigade that was brought up to reinforce the assaulting column of troops. Although the assault on the sea-front failed, it was performed well, and was very useful in diverting the attention of the enemy and weakening their resistance to the attack by the troops on the other side. The assault on the other and most difficult side of the fort was made by a column of two thousand troops of the old 10th corps led by Colonel Curtis, under the immediate supervision of General Terry.

The enemy's force in the fort was over 2,000. The conflict lasted for seven hours. The works were so constructed that every traverse afforded the enemy a new defensive position, from whence they had to be driven. They were seven in number, and the fight was carried on from traverse to traverse for seven hours, by a skillfully directed fire thrown into the traverses, as one after another they were taken by the enemy.

Admiral Porter contributed to the success of the assaulting column by signals between himself and Gen. Terry at brief intervals. His fire was so well managed that it damaged the enemy without injury to our troops. About ten o'clock at night the enemy were entirely driven from the fort, and forced down toward Federal Point, followed by a brigade of our troops, and about twelve o'clock at night Gen. Whiting surrendered himself and his command to Gen. Terry unconditionally as prisoners of war, numbering over 1,800, the remainder of his force being killed and wounded. Our loss was not accurately ascertained on Monday, but was estimated at between seven and eight hundred killed and wounded besides a naval loss, which was slight, not exceeding one hundred killed and wounded. Not a ship nor a transport was lost. Col. Curtis was severely, but not mortally wounded. Col. Bell died of his wounds on Monday morning. Colonel J. W. Moore and Lieutenant-Colonel Lyman were killed. Colonel Pennabaker was badly wounded, also Colonel Come. A complete list of the killed and wounded will be forwarded as soon as practicable. General Terry reported to Surgeon-General Barnes that he had an ample supply of Surgeons and stores forwarded. The wounded will be sent North to their respective States as fast as they can be placed on transports, of which there was an ample supply. On Monday, between six and seven o'clock, a magazine of the fort exploded, killing and wounding 200 or 300 persons, after the capture of the fort. All the troops were withdrawn, except one brigade left in

charge of the works. How the explosion occurred was a mystery, but General Terry believes it was occasioned by accident or neglect.

Gen. Cook's division, reported at 5,000 strong, was at Wilmington, and a portion of it was thrown into the fort not long before the assault, and while that was going on a demonstration was made by the rebels against our defence line, but it failed.

About 11 o'clock Monday, a heavy cloud of smoke was observed over Fort Smith on the south side of New Inlet. The naval officer commanding that station reported that the enemy had fired their batteries, and evacuated that work.

Perfect harmony and concert of action existed between the land and naval forces and their respective commanders. To this harmony of feeling and confident spirit may perhaps be attributed in some degree the success of our attack.

The armament of the fort was seventy-two guns, some of large calibre and rifled, and one Armstrong gun. The fort had sixteen days' rations. Their loss in killed and wounded was between four and five hundred. General Whiting had three wounds in the thigh. Col. Lamb, who had gone into the fort with reinforcements, and to relieve Gen. Whiting on Sunday, was wounded. On Monday everything was as quiet as a Sabbath day. The dead were being buried and the wounded placed in transports and hospitals.

Lingering Love of the Old Government at Savannah.

The capture of Savannah is an invaluable military acquisition in more respects than one. It has shown the hollowness of the so-called Confederacy, and at the same time, developed the fact that the people of Georgia, and the same feeling forms a substratum sentiment throughout rebellion, have a kind feeling for the good old Government under which they were born. They still cling to the old national homestead. Their affection for it is an evergreen twining around the pillars of the Republic, as does the ivy around the trunk of the sturdy old oak that has sheltered it from so many storms. It is natural that the masses of the American people should feel this attachment. The National parent has been a kind one. That heart must have become hardened indeed that has no lingering fondness for the altar of his country, around which so many pleasant recollections cluster.

"You may take the bright shell,
From its home on the sea;
And where'er you bear it,
It will sing of the sea—
You may take the fond heart
From the hearth of its birth
And of home it will sing,
To the ends of the earth."

We see this attachment for the parent Government manifesting itself at Savannah since the capture of that beautiful city. Gentlemen who have left that city since Sherman's occupation of it bring the information that the people seem to be quiet and satisfied with the change which has been effected by the new order of things. Indeed, this feeling is breathed in the resolutions passed at the late public meeting. Their tone is repentant—as much so as could be expected of the inhabitants of a recently conquered city. They say they yield not as a conquered people, but prefer to be received to the bosom of the parent Government as the prodigal son was received in the same spirit. The furious declamations of the rebel journals and rebel leaders met with no response from them, nor did they forebadow the spirit of the masses in Georgia. They had suffered in every conceivable way, from the tyranny of the rebel leaders; General Sherman came to them more as a deliverer than a conqueror. He at once removed some of the most odious restrictions which they had groined under, and this was duly appreciated by the people of Savannah, and all along the route of Sherman's march. They refused to lay waste and destroy as he approached, as advised by Richmond journals, and since his rule over them Sherman has treated them with kindness, and our army has exhibited towards them that decency or which is the result of discipline, and that chivalry which is characteristic of the American soldier. All this has rekindled the affection of the Georgian for the old Government, and they have learned to love it though having fought it, thus verifying the sentiment of the dramatist—"How I love an enemy after fighting him."—St. Louis Evening News.

An Epigram in which James Brooks is Interested.

During an exciting debate in the House lately, Mr. James Brooks, in reply to some taunt of Schodolski, professed great anxiety to go South. Of course they wouldn't let him, for even Montgomery Blair and his father couldn't go, but if they would, it would be the delight of his life to show the soothing effects of the olive branch he would carry upon the rampant rebellion.

While he was dwelling with such unctious upon his desire to go South, General Schenck, the Republican side of the House in a roar by exclaiming quite audibly, "if you'd been in my Department, you wouldn't have had any trouble about getting South!" Presently a little epigram was circulating about among the lazy groups of members who were enduring Brooks' speech. I wouldn't say that General Schenck wrote it, but whoever did, could forge his hand-writing admirably.

"Brooks moans because he cannot get a 'pass,' Since 'to make peace' is deeply his concern; We'd send him South with pleasure, but, alas! 'Tis feared he'd claim permission to return."

[Cor. Am. Gaz.]

Let JER SAM.—During the last winter a "contraband" came into the Federal lines, in North Carolina, and was marching up to the office of the day to give an account of himself, whereupon the following colloquy ensued:

"What's your name?"
"My name's Sam."
"Sam what?"
"No, sah; not Sam Watt. I see just Sam."

"What's your other name?"
"I haven't got no odder name, sah. I see Sam; dat's all."

"What's your master's name?"
"I see got no master now; massa runned away—vick! yah! I see a nigger now."

"Well, what is your father's and mother's name?"
"I see got none, sah; never had none. I see just Sam—nobody else."

"Have not you any brothers and sisters?"
"No, sah! never had none. No brudder, no sister, no fadder, no mudder, no massa—nothing but Sam. When you see Sam, you see all dere is of us."

The Albany Penitentiary shows a net profit of \$15,000 for last year. It is consequently rather desirable that the judges should fill it up with prisoners.

Funeral of Edward Everett—Impressive and Imposing Ceremonies.

Boston, Jan. 19.—The funeral of Edward Everett, took place to-day from the First Church, services of the most private character having previously been held at the late residence of the deceased. The church was draped in symbols of mourning. The remains were brought to the church and escorted by the Independent Cadets. The following gentlemen were pall bearers:

Hon. E. Washburn, ex-Gov. of Maine, T. W. Lincoln, Jr., Mayor; Thomas Hill, President Harvard College; G. T. Bigelow, Chief Justice; Geo. Ticknor, Trustee of Public Library; R. C. Winthrop, President Historical Society; C. Y. Loring, Vice President Union Club; A. S. Gray, President of Academy of Arts; J. D. Graham, Col. U. S. A.

The inscription on the coffin borne upon solid silver plate is as follows: Edward Everett, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, the 11th of April, 1794, died in Boston, the 15th of January, 1865.

Upon the casket a wreath of white flowers and evergreens were placed. The services were simple and impressive, opening with a burial chant of the Episcopal service, "Teach me to know my days," followed by the reading of appropriate passages from the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. Dr. Walker, President of Harvard College.

Rev. Rufus Ellis then made an eloquent and touching address and prayer, after which the usual church service was read over the remains of the deceased, the exercises closing by singing the funeral anthem, "Their bodies are buried in dust but their names live forevermore." The remains were conveyed to Mt. Auburn.

The burial procession was large and imposing. Two companies of volunteer cavalry, two companies of infantry, and one company of marines from the Navy Yard acted as escort.

Both branches of the Legislature met at 10 o'clock and adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. E., appointed a committee to attend to the funeral, and adjourned.

DEATH OF BISHOP BROWNELL.—Bishop Thomas C. Brownell, of Connecticut, presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, died at his residence in Hartford, Connecticut, on Friday morning, the 18th inst., at the age of 86 years.

Thomas Church Brownell, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the State of Connecticut, was born at Westport, Mass., Oct. 19, 1799. He was a descendant of Col. Benjamin Church, famous in the early colonial history, and was the oldest of a family of eleven children.

The Bishop was the author of "The Family Prayer Book" which was published in 1823, and received with much favor by the Episcopalians.

In 1829 and 1830 he prepared five volumes entitled "Religion of the Heart and Life." He is also the author of several important charges to his clergy and various sermons on special occasions. In addition to the duties of his office, he was the presiding Bishop in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, succeeding Bishop Chase, of Illinois, in 1852.

The Vincennes Gazette has the following on the "death of an unprofitable subscriber":

We cheerfully announce this week the death of one of the "patrons" of the Gazette, who has been taking the paper for the past two years, and who has shuffled off this mortal coil indebted to us for the same. On last Saturday, in the prime of life, hale and hearty, enjoying good health, he called on, and informed us for the ninety-ninth time, that if alive on the following Monday he would bring us a load of wool. Monday came, Tuesday ditto, Wednesday ditto, Thursday and Friday also, and no word. We have come to the conclusion that he is dead, dead as a mackerel, and that his thorny spirit has taken its everlasting flight and found a resting place in wood heaven, where all liars receive their just reward. May his body rest in peace, and a thorn bush be planted over his grave as a fitting monument to one who subscribes and never pays for his paper.

TALK ABOUT HARD-FAKE.—"Hard-fake," or army biscuit, has risen, in ordinary American parlance, to the dignity of an institution—that is to say, it is talked about, and has been joked over, to a degree which would fill many a volume like this, were all the hard-tackiana collected.

The tack in question is always packed in square wooden boxes—generally bearing a date, as well as a brand of the maker or baker; and which the following is told:

One day a lot of boxes of peculiarly hard crackers arrived in the camp of the 5th Excelsior. Several of the boys were wondering at the meaning of the brand upon the boxes, which was as follows: "B. C. 603."

Various interpretations were given, but all were rejected, until one individual declared it was plain enough—couldn't be misunderstood.

"Why, how so," was the query.

"Oh," he replied, "that is the date when the crackers were made—six hundred and three years before Christ—(603 B. C.)"

EMANCIPATION IN DELAWARE.—Gov. Can non, in his annual message to the Legislature of Delaware, says the Baltimore American, again takes strong ground in favor of emancipation in that State, as he did in his inaugural address. He repeats that Delaware is connected with the Free States by geographical position and commercial necessity; that the products of Delaware find their markets in the North, and that from thence come the immigrants who give increased value to real estate; that the result of constant intercourse with the North is gradually to assimilate the institutions of Delaware to those of the Free States, as it has already identified their interests; that slavery in Delaware, being merely nominal, is worthless as an element of labor; that emancipation in Maryland has surrounded Delaware with free soil, inviting the escape of slaves on all sides, as there is now no law requiring their rendition.

In view of these facts it might be presumed that the Legislature would see the necessity of taking some steps to retrieve the fortunes of the Commonwealth by emancipating the slaves, and thereby inviting free emigration. But contented as that Legislature is, of a majority of "Democrat," we are inclined to fear that they will cling desperately to the forlorn and hopeless institution while a shred of it remains in the State.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

January 20.—Senate.—Mr. Robinson, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill for the benefit of the railroad companies of this Commonwealth, allowing increased rates of 33 per centum. Ordered to be printed and placed on the orders of the day. Same, from the same committee, reported the following bill to amend chap. 25, Rev. Stat., entitled "crimes and punishments."

The prostitution of morals, the increase of bad men, and the multiplied facilities for the commission and concealment of crime (all the fruits of this wicked rebellion), have rendered life, liberty, and property insecure. The invasion, destruction and abstraction of one or the other are the hourly visitations of some of the good citizens of this Commonwealth. These lamentable facts, known, felt and witnessed by all, alike with justice and humanity require that the legal penalties for crime should be increased in severity, and certainty; whereas

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Every white person, negro, mulatto or Indian who hereafter shall be guilty of robbery or burglary shall be punished with death; and the same facts which constitute the crime herein punished when committed by a negro or mulatto.

§ 2. Every white person, negro, mulatto or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of arson, shall be punished with death.

§ 3. Every white person, negro, mulatto or Indian who shall hereafter steal a horse, mule, jack or jennet, shall be punished with death.

Mr. Fisk proposed the following as an amendment to the above bill, viz:

§ 4.—This act shall only continue in force five years.

Made special order for Saturday. Mr. Bristow offered to amend by adding rape to the list of crimes punishable by death. Adopted, and then the bill passed—yeas 25, nays 7. Three Petroleum and Oil Refining Companies were incorporated.

House.—Mr. Shanklin offered a series of resolutions concerning Boards of Trade in the State.

Mr. Wood offered the following resolutions, which were referred:

Whereas, It is publicly charged that the Hon. Joshua P. Bullitt, the present Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, is and has been, for more than a year past, a member of, and in full and cordial association with a treasonable order, known as the order of the "Sons of Liberty," therefore

Resolved, That a special committee of five members of this House, to be appointed by the Chair, be instructed to inquire whether or not said Bullitt is or has been a member of said order, and what position or office he holds or has held therein, and whether or not said order is treasonable or unlawful in its aims and objects, and report at their earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That said committee be empowered to send for persons and papers, and to employ a clerk, should they deem one necessary, and fix compensation.

Eight bills were passed incorporating as many Petroleum companies.

Jan. 21.—Senate.—Mr. Patrick offered a resolution requesting the President to authorize the enlistment of returned soldiers for the purpose of defence against the guerrillas. Ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day. A House bill to regulate the fees of County Judges, was passed; also acts regulating the fees of Justices of the Peace and of Constables. The act for the benefit of the Railroad Companies of Kentucky, allowing them to raise the rates of fare 33 per cent, the bill to be in force five years, was taken up. The term of two years was inserted in the place of five years. Mr. J. J. Landrum proposed to amend by increasing the rates 25 per cent, instead of 33 per cent. The bill as amended passed.

House.—Mr. Waring had leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of the heirs of deceased soldiers who have died before being mustered into service. The bill for the benefit of the Public Binder passed the House—yeas 66; nays 2. Five Petroleum Companies were incorporated.

Jan. 23.—Senate.—Mr. Fisk, from Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the revenue laws of Kentucky, absolving County Clerks from liability for failing to obtain receipts from sheriffs in certain cases. Referred to Finance Committee. Mr. McHenry moved to reconsider the vote of Saturday granting leave of absence to Mr. Bush. Mr. Bush has gone to Washington to attempt to counteract the business of the Legislative Committee. Messrs. McHenry, J. J. Landrum and Cleveland advocated the reconsideration, and Messrs. Mareball, Fisk and Bristow opposed it. Postponed until Monday, the 30th.

House.—Mr. Varnon offered a resolution to allow Magistrates to appoint Constables in certain cases. The order of the day was the bill to increase the salaries of Circuit and Chancery Judges to \$2,500 a year: postponed. An act to establish an Agricultural College in Kentucky, was recommitted to Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures. Mr. Ward, from Committee on Court of Appeals, reported the resolution in regard to Judge Bullitt, with a proviso to allow the Judge to return and be present at the examination, and to have a free pass to return to his place of concealment. Amendment adopted and the resolution passed. The following bill will doubtless elicit considerable and exciting discussions—a bill to incorporate the Brush Creek Mining, Manufacturing, Lumber, Navigation, Transportation, Fish Trap, Coal Oil, Mill Dam, Lock and Dam, and every other Dam Petroleum Company. The Speaker referred the bill to the Committee of the whole.

NOTICE.

Lost Certificate of Bank Stock.

CERTIFICATE No. 1,037, for six shares of Stock in the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, dated July 15, 1859, in my name having been lost or mislaid, I hereby give notice (I shall apply to said Bank at Knoxville, for a new Certificate in lieu of the one lost).

THOMAS FROMAN.

NOTICE.

Franklin County, Ga.
TAKEN up as a stray, by J. M. Butts, hired in the city of Frankfort, one brown HORSE MULE, Currier hands high, no brands or marks perceivable, supposed to be about ten years old, and appraised by the undersigned, a Justice of the peace for said county at fifty dollars, this 1st day of Dec. 1864.

G. W. GWIN, J. P. E. F.

Dec. 23—1864.

General Orders!

HEAD-QUARTERS ACT'G ASST. PRO. MAR. GEN.,
STATE OF KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE KY., Dec. 24, 1864.

The attention of all able-bodied men who have served two years or more in the army and been honorably discharged therefrom, and who desire to re-enlist, is called to the following order:

"(WAR DEPARTMENT,
"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"WASHINGTON, November 23.)

"GENERAL ORDERS,
"No. 385.
"Order for raising and organizing a new Volunteer Army Corps.

"First. That an army corps, to consist of not less than 20,000 infantry, and to be enlisted for not less than one year, and to be designated the 1st corps, shall be organized in the District of Columbia; commencing the organization on the 1st day of December, 1864, and continuing until the first day of January next. The privates to consist of able-bodied men who have served honorably not less than two years and therefore not subject to draft. The officers to be commissioned from such as have honorably served not less than two years.

"Second. Recruits will be furnished transportation to Washington and will be credited to the district in which they or their families are, and will be paid a special bounty of \$300 from the substitute fund on being mustered into the service. Each recruit who preserves his arms to the end of his term may retain them as his own upon being honorably discharged.

"Third. Details of organization, which will be presented by the Adjutant General, the heads of bureaus will detail competent officers for the prompt examination and organization, arming, equipping and supplying corps.

"Fourth. Major General Hancock is assigned to the command of this corps, with head-quarters at Washington.

"By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) "E. D. TOWNSEND,

Asst't Adj't General."

Such persons, upon presenting themselves at these head-quarters, or at the office of any Provost Marshal in the State, will be furnished transportation to Washington, D. C., where they will be enlisted and mustered into service.

W. H. SIDELL,

Lieut. Col. 10th U. S. I. and A. P. M. G. for Ky.

December 6, 1864.—awm.

Western Presbyterian,
DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN will be published in Danville, Kentucky, as a weekly religious paper, under the editorial control of the Rev. E. W. HARRIS, and the Rev. S. H. YERKES. It is proposed to produce an old-fashioned Presbyterian family newspaper, on the general plan of the former Presbyterian Herald. The Editors are pledged to maintain a strict allegiance to the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and to the Nation in the perils through which both are now passing. The paper will be devoted, as its first and highest object, to the interests of the Presbyterian Church, its doctrines, order and worship, and to the growth in saving knowledge of its members. Special efforts will be made to promote the unity of the whole church on the basis of unwavering adherence to its General Assembly and to its Institutions and Agencies for the spread of the Gospel. It is the conviction of the Editors that our form of Civil Government is the ordinance of God for the people of this country, and that the Union of these States is the condition without which the life of the nation cannot be saved. This sentiment will be freely uttered to the extent proper to the religious press, while political controversy and discussion will be left to the secular papers.

A digest of religious intelligence, a summary of general news for the benefit of those who may see no other paper, literary and scientific notices, a column for the children, the Bible Class and the Sunday School, and a corner for the Farm, the Garden and the Home, will find a place in the paper.

The Editors have undertaken this work at the urgent solicitation of their brethren—ministers and ruling elders, from various parts of the State, met in convention during the session of the Synod of Kentucky in October last. The Editors are to have the sole control of its columns. They now call upon all who approve the object to give a wide circulation to the paper.

TERMS—Three dollars a year, if paid in advance; three dollars and fifty cents, if not paid within three months.

The first number will be issued as soon as the printing office can be fitted up—not later, it is hoped, than the first of January, 1865. Lists of subscribers should be returned by the 15th of January.

Address: WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN,
Danville, Kentucky.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR STORE!

MRS. M. A. KETCHUM

CONTINUES to manufacture

HAIR JEWELRY

of all styles, from latest patterns, such as Braids, Pins, Ear Drops, Watch Chains, Finger Rings and Charms.

Also, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, Switches, Side Braids, Curls, Waterfalls, Bows, etc. Braids from \$5 to \$15. Bows from \$5 to \$7. Curls from \$3 to \$12.

Any one sending a sample of hair they wish styled, and the price of any of the above articles, can have them sent by express, or mail, and if they do not suit can return them by paying return express.

Also keeps

PERFUMERY

of all kinds. Soaps, Ivory and Shell Tackling Combs, Madam Damore's Skirt Elevators and Corsets.

Rooms on Main Street, opposite the Christian Church.
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
Dec. 2, 1864—awm.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1865

Masonic Notice.

Hiram Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons, meets to night in their Hall, opposite Capital Hotel. All Masons in the city, in good standing, are invited to attend.
W. FRANKLIN, M.
Jan. 24, 1865.

Review of News.

On the night of the 14th, the 17th Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Hatch, advanced on Pocotaligo bridge, on the Charleston and Savannah railroad, and captured it, together with fortifications and 12 guns, losing in the charge 40 men killed and wounded. The guns were spiked, and the rebels evacuated and fell back in the night towards Charleston. Sherman's entire army is in motion in South Carolina.

On the night of the 17th, it is reported, the rebel garrison blew up Fort Caswell, and the rebel steamers Tallahassee and Chickamauga. The Despatch of the 18th says that Fort Caswell was still held, but probably rendered useless as our forces had blockaded the river between the Fort and Wilmington. Caswell mounts more guns, we believe, than Fisher.

A brother of General Hardee and others made claim to the cotton in Savannah. Gen. Sherman replied that it ought to go to the General Government, which, he said, could never be indemnified for the blood and treasure required to reclaim possession of Savannah. This was his opinion, but they might go to Washington and try to have his decision reversed. Much more cotton was captured than was at first supposed.

In the rebel House of Representatives, Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, answering a charge of treason made against him by the Sentinel—Davis' organ—said: "The denunciation"—of the advocates of an honorable, peaceful settlement of the war—"will be met by defiance. This movement is not in the hands of timid, time-serving men. Sustained as they are by the volume of sentiment in the country and army, and by their own sense of duty, they are determined that in some form the statesmanship of the country shall be invoked in an honest effort to end this carnival of death by negotiation." That is a bold fling of defiance in Jeff Davis' face which that model statesman will not much relish.

The Rebel Congress Committee on Foreign Relations, to which the propositions of peace were referred, reported unanimously in favor of sending commissioners to sue for peace. Jeff Davis and the Richmond oligarchy on the one side oppose this action, while Congress, representing the people, favor it. A few weeks since, such a measure would not have been considered for a moment.

The supercession of Gen. Hood by Gen. Dick Taylor, is reported. We hope the report is untrue. Gen. Hood has proved himself to be the right man in the right place—not for the rebels though.

Henry S. Foote was released from arrest by order of the Confederate Congress, and has returned to Richmond.
B. C. Burleigh, the Lake Erie pirate, has been tried at Toronto, and been found guilty of robbery, &c., and it has been decided that under the Extradition Treaty he must be surrendered to the United States authorities. Of course this decision has excited the ire of Southerners and their Canadian friends, and the pirate's counsel has applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Gold tumbled down on Saturday to 193, \$1,000,000 changed hands at 193, showing a probability of still further decline. Cotton was down to 93c and falling.

Public Binding.

A bill is pending before the House for the benefit of the Public Binder. This act, we understand, authorizes the State Auditor to contract with the Public Binder for work required by the State, at prices not to exceed 33 per centum in advance of the price which he has been receiving. The officer, intended to be benefited by this act, was elected by the present Legislature at its last session, to commence his work in August last. He electioneered hard for the situation, knowing what were the duties of the office and the high prices of materials in use—their certainty too of still higher increase in price. He opposed, and was successful against that old public servant, A. C. Keenon, who had honestly and well done his work for many years and was willing to continue in office at the same prices. Mr. Keenon's Unionism killed him. Now the Public Binder, only six months in office, puts in a plea for higher prices for his work. He knew the prices of materials at the time he ran for the office, and knew they were rising, and yet pressed himself for the office, against a gentleman willing to retain it at the old remuneration. Mr. Keenon is still willing to take the office at the same prices formerly and now paid. He never disappointed the State in his work; executed it all faithfully, and is a man of undisputed loyalty, and would still serve the State without asking 33 per cent. increase. The proposed measure is wrong. It taxes the people unnecessarily and unjustly—they are to pay a large increase into the pocket of a man who undertook to do the prescribed work at a certain price, when plenty of men can be found who will do it 33 per cent. lower than the price proposed. We hope the bill will fail.

The late permit system in our State, though doubtless established in aid of the public good, in its practical operation has worked unjustly and detrimentally to the cause of the Union. It was meant to punish the guilty, but it has also involved the innocent. It interfered with a man's business relations and in such a way as to injure his credit, to make it impossible for him to comply with his obligations to his creditors, and to that degree exposing him to mercantile dishonor and working injury to them—it takes from him the means of support, of providing bread for his family. Now all this may be considered proper treatment for rebels, but the system does not touch rebels, or their sympathizers alone; it affects all those who are considered by certain men to be disloyal—opposition to any measure of the Administration, being the test of loyalty.—Here, by the way, we have our President's views of such in his speech on the 8th Nov., when he said to his rejoicing friends, "I do not pretend to say that you who think so"—approvers of the acts of the Administration—"embrace all the patriotism and loyalty of the country."—Such being the case is it not plain that many innocent men may be made to suffer thus in person, in honor, and in family, while, on the other hand, many who are at heart true Union men? It is no hard thing for a traitor so to approve every act of the Administration as to deceive loyal men, and so be permitted to carry on business which will enable him to lend aid to his co-traitors. The law's just maxim is that it is better ninety and nine guilty should escape than that one innocent man should suffer. And Union men should par excellence be law-abiding and law-abiding men.

Before the late election it was asserted and widely believed—greatly to Mr. Lincoln's disadvantage in Kentucky—that the vote was made to show the text of his loyalty, and that the poll books would be consulted in granting permits. What was the consequence? Men, known to be disloyal, asserted that if such was to be the case they would vote for Mr. Lincoln, and there is no doubt Mr. Lincoln got the votes of many such for that very purpose. When a man's purse is touched and its contents endangered, his moral nature is very apt to be affected, especially when sympathy with treason makes him prone to all wickedness. With a great many such men perjury will not weigh a moment against their love of money-making, and such men would take any oath required so that their business should not be interfered with. Then with the permit they may serve the enemies of their country at will. It is far better to let men in a loyal State, suspected of rebel sympathies, carry on their regular trade, keeping an eye on them meanwhile, than to tempt them by hypocrisy and perjury, under the shield of a permit, to carry on their treasonable traffic. The very fact of their avowed friendship and of having procured a permit gives them the name of loyalty and so they escape scrutiny. This system exposes the innocent to annoyance and suffering, while it affords a shield behind which the disloyal may carry on their nefarious designs.

Again, the creation of Boards of Trade, who are to sit in judgment on the character of all the citizens of a large district, opens the way to much oppression and wrong. And this wrong has been practiced. Of the Board at Lexington all speak well—their dealings have been just and impartial, nor has the vote been made a test. But not so in all the districts. A case came to our ears a few weeks since which was sufficient to rouse the indignation of any Union man against a system which could permit such an act. A small town in the north-eastern portion of the State, in the fall of 1862, was attacked by a force of guerrillas, numbering nearly 700 men. About 100 of its citizens resisted the attack, devoting themselves to death and their property to destruction. Some of them were shot in cold blood; some were burned alive; their stores were gutted and their houses burned. Lately the permits of every merchant in that town—nearly every one of whom was in that struggle—were revoked. On inquiring the cause they found that the Board of Trade had instructed their county agent to recommend no man who had voted for McClellan, as none such could receive a permit. Such was their crime—such the reward of their loyalty. The system that can be liable to such abuses must be rotten in itself. In fact it allowed too much power to the few, and held out too many temptations to indulge spite or avarice.

In what we have said no fault is found with the Administration. Had the Administration deemed this to be a necessary policy for the country's good, not one word would we have said against it. But when it was brought to the President's notice—when he saw the injustice it had done, and the harm it was working—he himself ordered it "wiped out." True loyalty requires that where a measure is working a wrong and so jeopardizing the best interest of our beloved country, that wrong should be exposed. Look at that late session in the House of Representatives. Thaddeus Stevens made an effort to prevent an investigation into the arrests and confinements in the Old Capitol Prison, on the ground of its being an attack on the Administration. During the discussion, Mr. Garfield—who dare doubt his loyalty?—entered the Hall and besought the members not to stop the investigation as such outrages had already come to light in its course. The question was called for and the whole House, Stevens included, voted for its continuance. There was true loyalty. And the Administration will rejoice at this honesty of its supporters. In this same spirit we have written. Believing that the permit system has injured the cause of the

Union in Kentucky and endangered Kentucky loyalty, knowing that it has prejudiced the minds of many citizens against the Administration, we have given utterance to these views. Heart and hand we have been with the Administration from the first of the rebellion, even its darkest hours—heart and hand we will be with it to the last, and when we see anything that will tend to the injury of the Administration, we will expose it, without fear of friend or foe.

The press and leaders of the Southern Confederacy put on a seeming of enjoying life no matter in what place it presents itself to them. Mark Tapley like, they intend to be "jolly under all circumstances." They have turned topsy-turvy the old proverb, "How blessings brighten as they take their flight," for when they are gone, no matter what pains and money and blood they had cost, they "were nothin' nohow." As it has been with all their Southern cities and Forts, so it is now with Wilmington. They are sorry it is gone but they can easily spare it—it was rather a hindrance to their prosperity than otherwise. "We regard the fall of Fort Fisher as an unfortunate, rather than a disastrous event," says the Richmond Whig. The Despatch says, "some regard the fall of Fort Fisher as a disaster, while many are disposed to consider it a blessing in disguise. The latter, who are, it must be said, a numerous and sensible class, contend that Wilmington, as a seaport, has, from the beginning, done more harm than good." The rebel joy, however, was intense when the first attack failed, and they acknowledged their happy escape from terrible disaster. Gen. Bragg called upon all rebels to give thanks to God for his goodness in their deliverance, and implored the prayers of all Christians in his behalf while he made the Fort impregnable. So important and valuable was the blockade-running business, that Government had interfered with the rights of North Carolina, and demanded a large share of the profits. But now the port is closed, the blockade-running was a nuisance—their former seaport was doing "more harm than good." Under all this seeming "unkinking the best of it," and deprecation of the Federal success, we can, however, easily detect an uneasy and dejected spirit. A consciousness of weakness, and forebodings of ultimate failure are revealing themselves in their Congress and out of it. The longing for peace throughout the Confederacy, is assuming the form of a determination to have it—a counter-revolution for this desired end is imminent, and we need not be surprised at its outbreak at any moment.

THE PEOPLE AND THE SENATE.—The reelection of Senator Howard, of Michigan, says the New York Times, and the election of Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and the virtual election of Mr. Secretary Fessenden in Maine, are solid, practical and cumulative proofs, not only that the loyal States, East and West, desire to sustain President Lincoln's Administration, but that they are anxious to see men of eminent discretion, experience and moderation, filling the seats of the highest legislative body during the great crisis of reconstruction. The time is upon us when partisanship must give way before a broad and liberal statesmanship, if the legislation which the termination of hostilities will render necessary, is not to create new sectional evils as bitter in their fruits, as those that have produced the present rebellion. To the Senate, especially, the country will look for calmness and deliberation, for temperateness of decision, and for a complete disavowal of narrow and sectional purposes. These elections to the Senate mean this if they mean anything. And we record them with satisfaction.

We publish to-day the speech of Gen. John W. Finnell, lately delivered at a Union meeting in Covington. It will be seen that Mr. Finnell is a Union man of the true stripe—loyal to his country, though his long-cherished sentiments in favor of Slavery must be given up; and ready to further what the interests of his country demand, though his own interests may suffer. He plainly shows what is the duty and interest of Kentucky in regard to slavery, under the circumstances forced upon her by this accursed rebellion. The truth of his statements as to the great advance Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have made in the race to prosperity and greatness, far outstripping Kentucky, unsurpassed as she is in "all the original elements of grandeur, wealth and power," none can deny. Now that the rebellion has destroyed Slavery, why should not the people of Kentucky unite in clearing away the rubbish, and invite and dignify that free labor which will certainly effect her unbounded prosperity? We hope our readers will give the speech of Gen. Finnell an earnest perusal.

The Commercial's Nashville dispatch says: The Tennessee State Convention has unanimously passed a resolution declaring slavery forever abolished and prohibited throughout the State, and also passed a resolution prohibiting the Legislature from recognizing the right of property in slaves, and forbidding it from requiring compensation to owners, abrogating the Declaration of State Independence, the Military League made in 1861 with the Confederate States, and all laws and ordinances made in pursuance of them. All officers appointed by the acting Governor since his accession to office are confirmed.

These propositions are to be submitted to the people for ratification on the 22d of February, and on the 4th of March an election is to be held for Governor and members of the Legislature.

Rev. D. C. Proctor.
This well-known and esteemed Presbyterian divine died at his residence, near Frankfort, on Wednesday night, the 18th inst. He had been sick but a short time with pneumonia, and had not been considered dangerously ill. At 4 o'clock, P. M., of the day of his death, all fever had left him and he was then set to be rapidly recovering. At about 12 P. M. his attendant went to his bedside and found him speechless and dying. Before a physician could reach him he was dead. Mr. Proctor was a Presbyterian clergyman, having entered the ministry in early life. He was graduated at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, and pursued his theological studies at Andover Theological Seminary. At about 29 years of age he moved to Kentucky and settled first at Springfield. He was afterwards pastor of the church at Lebanon; from there he went to Indiana but was soon recalled to Kentucky to take the Presidency of Centre College. After remaining at Danville a short time he removed to Shelby county, where he resided until his removal some years ago to his late residence near this city.

Mr. Proctor was about 69 years of age, and was born in Essex county, Massachusetts. He has been for many years a member of the Presbytery of Louisville, and though for some time he has had no settled charge yet he has preached at different points in the country, in neighborhoods destitute of the gospel and not able to support the ministry. In that way he has, doubtless, accomplished much good. Although he died suddenly, yet in his life he has left the evidence of his trust in a Redeemer, and the assurance of his blessed immortality.

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 24th day of Jan., 1865, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Boier, John	Murphy, Mrs. Martha
Chubb, Mrs. Caroline	Meyers, Louis
Champ, Mrs. Sallie G.	Norman, Judge
Cartwright, John	Nash, Miss Mary
Free, Miss Lizzie	Potter, Paul
Garrett, E. D.	Roberts, John
Hancock, Miss Sarah A.	Reynolds, Matthew B.
Herrill, Henry	Samuels, W. R.
Hoyman, S.	Saffell, W. H. Sen.
Hussey, Mrs. R. A.	Stone, Mrs. M. J.
Johnson, G. W.	Shaw, E. W.
McRoberts, John	Thompson, Alex. col.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M., until 7, P. M.

THE TWELFTH SESSION! OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on Monday, January 30, 1865, and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extra. No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness. Jan. 24, 1865.

CAPITOL HOTEL HOPS. Hops will be given regularly every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, during the Session of the Legislature. The Ball Room and band have been engaged any other evening for private parties, upon application to J. B. AKIN, Proprietor. Lou. Journal and Democrat copy 3 times. January 20th, 1864.

JOHNSTON, CORWIN, & FINNELL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS OF CLAIMS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Office:—No. 202, South Side of Pennsylvania Ave., a few doors west of Willard's Hotel. Jan. 20, 1865—sw2m.

Commissioner's Notice. Corbin Hayes, &c., Plaintiff, vs. Mathias Yount & others, Defendants. Petition in Equity. THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned Master Commissioner for settlement. All persons having claims against the estate of John Yount deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the second Monday in February, 1865, for settlement, otherwise, they will be barred. G. W. GWIN, Commissioner. Frank in Circuit Court.

J. R. GRUNDY, WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 295 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan. 20—6m.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MRS. MARY T. PAGE Will commence the second semi-annual session on the 1st day February 1865, at her residence in South Frankfort. Five or six pupils will be taken as boarders in her family. Her terms for a Session of Twenty weeks, will be as follows, viz: One half payable in advance. For Tuition, including use of Piano, &c., \$15 00 For Music, including use of Piano, &c., 30 00 For Boarding, including lights, fuel, washing, &c., 120 00 Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 12, 1865—swid.

D. H. ANDERSON, J. D. MERRITT, Late of Hoag & Coles, Cincinnati, O. PHOTOGRAPHERS, Opposite the Capital Hotel, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. They have enlarged the sky-light, and arranged and refitted the rooms, so as to enable them to produce Pictures equal to any in the United States. Mr. ANDERSON, late of Danville, is too well-known to the citizens of Frankfort to require further recommendation. It is sufficient to say of Mr. MERRITT that he has been for the last eighteen months chief operator for Messrs. Hoag & Coles, of Cincinnati. It may not be amiss to add, however, that it is our intention to make the quality of our work our best recommendation. We are prepared to furnish all the different style of pictures, from the Carte de Visite to Life Size Photographs, either plain or finished in Ink, Crayon, Oil or Water Colors. January 13, 1864—tf.

STRAY NOTICE. Frankfort County Set. TAKEN up, as a stray, by H. M. Bedford, of Frankfort county, living about six miles north-east of Frankfort, on the Cincinnati road, one BAY MAKE, with a star in forehead and a small knot on the right knee, fifteen hands high, and supposed to be three or thirteen years old; no other brands or marks perceptible. A reward is offered by the undersigned for the peace for Frankfort county at fifty dollars. Witness my hand this 13th day of January, 1865. G. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.

CITY ORDINANCE. OFFICE CITY COUNCIL, FRANKFORT, Jan. 14, 1865. Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the City of Frankfort: Sec. 1. That if any person within the limits of the City of Frankfort, shall set up, exhibit, or keep for himself or any other, or shall procure to be set up, exhibited, or kept, any Faro Bank, gaming table, machine, or contrivance used in betting, or other game of chance, whereby money or other thing is or may be won or lost, shall be fined One Hundred Dollars for each offence. Sec. 2. Whoever shall permit any such game or table as is mentioned in the first section of this ordinance, to be set up, kept, or exhibited in any house, boat or float, or on any premises in his occupation or under his control, or shall lease the same or any part thereof for that purpose within said City, shall be fined One Hundred Dollars for each offence. Sec. 3. Whoever shall allow any game whatever, at which money or property is won or lost, to be played in a house, boat or float, or on premises in his occupation or under his control within said City, shall be fined One Hundred Dollars for each offence. Sec. 4. One half of each fine as may be assessed under this ordinance shall go to the informant, one fourth to the City Attorney, and the balance to the City Treasury. This ordinance to take effect from and after its passage. G. W. GWIN, Mayor. Attest: J. W. BACKUS, C. C. C. Jan. 20—3t.

NOTICE. LOST CERTIFICATE. CERTIFICATE No. 1,659, for ten shares of the Capital stock of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, dated September 24, 1863, to Matthew Mayes, was enclosed by mail, on September 24, 1863, to C. B. Henry, Cashier at Princeton, Ky., which has never been received by him, but has been either lost or mislaid. I shall apply to the said Farmers' Bank, at their office in Frankfort, to issue a new certificate in lieu of the one so lost. All persons are called upon to show cause why it shall not be done. W. MAYES. Nov. 2, 1864—w4w2m.

QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED. THE Quicksilver Mining Company will contract for the manufacture of any number, not exceeding 100,000, WROUGHT IRON QUICKSILVER FLASKS. Delivery to commence within 90 days, and to continue not less than 4,000 flasks per month. Payment will be made on delivery in gold coin. For particulars enquire at the office of the Company, No. 21, Nassau Street, New York. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

NOTICE. THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Frankfort county, on the 14th day of Dec., 1864, as a runaway slave, a negro woman, calling herself ELEANOR. Says that she belongs to Dr. E. Ulrich of Jefferson county, Kentucky. Said negro woman has a child about six months old; the woman is about 30 years of age, a yellow complexion. The owner of said negro will come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law. Jan. 10, 1865—w1m.

The Quicksilver Mining Company! THE Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per Share, in United States Gold Coin, Payable February 15th, 1865, to shareholders of record, January 31, 1865. Transfer Books will be closed from February 1st to 15th inclusive. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$300 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Whereas, It has been made known to me that WILLIAM B. REAS, was, on the night of the 25th day of November, 1864, by some unknown person or persons murdered. Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each of the unknown murderers, and their apprehension and delivery to the jailer of Clarke county, within one year from this date, payable when such persons are indicted by the grand jury of the county. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 10th day of Jan., A. D. 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. By the Governor, B. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary. Jan. 6, 1865—3m.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY! SHRYOCK & REA HAVE leased the Carriage Manufactory of J. H. Henning & Co., and are prepared to execute all orders for new work in the neatest, most substantial, and prompt manner. Every description of Carriage and Buggy Repairing executed in the very best style. They solicit patronage, and promise to give satisfaction. Terms, Cash. Frankfort, June 22, 1864—335-3m.

NOTICE. ALL persons having claims against the Capital Hotel, whilst I had charge of it, will present them for settlement. A. G. CANNACK. Jan. 2, 1865—3t.

Lands Wanted in Eastern Kentucky. ANY persons having lands for sale in either of the counties of Greecup, Lewis, Carter, Lawrence, Morgan or Johnson, may find a customer by addressing, with full particulars, JOY, COE & CO., No. 1, Spruce Street, New York. Dec. 30, 1864—1t.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED. DR. F. O. BOND would respectfully announce to the public that he will send a brief description in plain language of any one of all the DISEASES OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. With the newest and most approved methods of curing them, on the receipt of fifty cents. All communications strictly confidential. Address F. O. BOND, M. D., Durham Centre, Middlesex county, Connecticut. Nov. 18, 1864—2m.

COUGH NO MORE! TRY STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLOUS COUGH BALM. CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balm to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally. May 25, 1864—w4w2m-335.

A CARD.—REMOVAL. BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY V. KALTENBRUN AS removed from his old stand on St. Clair street, Frankfort, to his new residence on Main street, adjoining JAMES W. TAYLOR'S Restaurant and Boarding House, where he will continue the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, of the very best quality, and of the latest fashions. He returns his grateful thanks to the citizens of this community for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and he pledges himself to use every effort to merit the confidence of those who have honored him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits orders in his line of business, and pledges himself to give satisfaction or no charge will be made. Frankfort, Aug. 1, 1864—352—6m.

C. D. PENNEBAKER, AGENT AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OFFICE KENTUCKY STATE AGENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C. P. O. BOX 127. WILL give prompt attention to the prosecution of Claims for bounty on any day or days of the Government, and any other business with the Government that may be confided to his care. He will prosecute Claims before the Court of Claims, and practice Law before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the various Courts in the District of Columbia. He will also receive Claims for Arrears of Pay, and Bounties for Soldiers, their widows, or heirs, will receive special attention ORATS.

Circular No. VI. The following act is published for the benefit of all concerned. It is strictly complied with. C. D. PENNEBAKER, Agent State of Kentucky.

AN ACT to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for Quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to or include any claim against the United States growing out of the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to, property by the army or navy, or any part of the army or navy, engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, from the commencement to the close thereof. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion, for Quartermasters' stores actually furnished to the army of the United States, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Quartermaster General of the United States, accompanied with such proofs as each claimant can present of the facts in his case; and it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General to cause such claim to be examined, and, if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and that the stores have been actually received or taken for the use of and used by said army, then to report each case to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a recommendation for settlement. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion for subsistence actually furnished to said army, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Commissary General of Subsistence to cause each claim to be examined, and, if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and that the stores have been actually received or taken for the use of and used by said army, then to report each case for payment to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a recommendation for settlement. Approved July 4, 1864. July 25, 1864—343—tw1t.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! MILES' SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, THE best brand offered for sale in this market. Persons wishing an extra article should buy some of it; it can be had every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY. From Mr. Wm. Cleveland, who can be found with the wagon, on the streets, or at the old stand of A. Kahr. Such as are not acquainted with the brand are referred to A. G. Hodges, J. M. Hewitt, R. W. Blackburn, Mrs. A. Welch, Miss Sarah Bacon, Mrs. J. J. Crittenden, Sam'l Pepper, L. D. Crotcher, Louis Weitzel, and others who have been using the flour. Those living in South Frankfort should send to the store for it. Every pound warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or the flour can be returned and the money will be refunded. JOHN E. MILES, Agent. December 30, 1864.

